

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Sunday, October 27, 2019 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity:	Light (41 new fires)
New large incidents:	1
Large fires contained:	0
Uncontained large fires:***	6
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	1
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

Nationally, there are 6 large fires being managed under a strategy other than full suppression.
*** Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.

[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

[Link](#) to Understanding the IMSR.

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	3	30,320	66	270	19	2,995
OSCC	4	19,397	21	107	6	948
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	2	1,591.5	0	11	1	53
SWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
RMCC	3	11,053	2	9	5	243
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	5	1,806	2	4	1	85
Total	17	64,167.5	91	401	32	4,324

Northern California Area (PL 3)

New fires: 17
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 2
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1

Kincade, Sonoma-Lake Napa Unit, Cal Fire. IMT 1 (Cal Fire Team 6) Ten miles northeast of Geyserville, CA. Timber, chaparral and short grass. Active fire behavior with flanking. Numerous structures threatened. Evacuations, area and road closures in effect.

Caples, Eldorado NF, USFS. Eighteen miles southwest of South Lake Tahoe, CA. Timber and brush. Minimal fire behavior with creeping, backing and flanking. Area and trail closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Kincade	CA-LNU	25,955	500	11	Ctn	11/7	2,830	740	64	251	10	77	7.5M	ST
Caples	CA-ENF	3,434	0	87	Ctn	10/31	59	-6	2	2	0	0	6.2M	FS
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
South	CA-SHF	5,332	---	75	Comp	10/31	1	---	0	0	0	2	10M	FS

SHF – Shasta-Trinity NF, USFS

Southern California Area (PL 3)

New fires: 20
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 2

Tick, Los Angeles County Fire Department. Ten miles northeast of Santa Clarita, CA. Chaparral and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Numerous structures threatened. Evacuations, area, road and trail closures in effect.

Saddle Ridge, Los Angeles City Fire Department. Started on USFS land five miles northwest of San Fernando, CA. Tall grass, brush and chaparral. Minimal fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Tick	CA-LAC	4,615	0	55	Ctn	11/8	925	-400	21	105	6	19	7.3M	C&L
Saddle Ridge	CA-LFD	8,799	0	97	Ctn	UNK	2	-141	0	0	0	24	29M	FS

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 2)

New fires: 1
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Cow Creek, Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison NF. Nine miles east of Ridgeway, CO. Timber, brush and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Structures threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Cow Creek	CO-GMF	859	0	10	Ctn	12/1	30	7	0	3	1	0	2.3M	FS
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Middle Mamm	CO-WRF	1,235	---	40	Comp	11/20	14	---	0	1	2	0	4.3M	FS
Granite Lake	CO-WRF	720	---	2	Comp	12/1	1	---	0	0	0	0	225K	FS

WRF – White River NF, USFS

Great Basin Area (PL 1)

New fires: 1
 New large incidents: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 1

***Leamington**, Central area, Utah DOF. Twenty miles north east of Delta, UT. Tall grass. Active fire behavior with running.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
*Leamington	UT-SCS	1,216	---	20	Ctn	10/31	29	---	0	4	1	0	10K	ST
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Skull Flat 2	UT-FIF	600	---	0	Comp	11/22	5	---	0	0	0	0	60K	FS
Swasey Peak	UT-RID	103	---	0	Comp	11/30	1	---	0	0	0	0	25K	FS

FIF – Fishlake NF, USFS RID – Richfield Field Office, BLM

Southwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 1
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Ikes	AZ-GCP	16,400	---	80	Comp	12/1	20	---	0	3	0	0	3.9M	NPS

GCP – Grand Canyon NP, NPS

Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection)

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	16	1	17
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	7,722	5	7,727
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	1	16	3	20
	ACRES	0	0	0	1	82	4	87
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1,216	0	1,216
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL FIRES:		0	0	0	1	34	6	41
TOTAL ACRES:		0	0	0	1	9021	12	9,034

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	243	0	0	416	44	703
	ACRES	0	1,692,467	0	0	884,548	13	2,577,028
Northwest Area	FIRES	239	231	19	29	1,902	1,044	3,464
	ACRES	49,941	43,930	23,492	6	20,868	25,349	163,586
Northern California Area	FIRES	53	47	4	7	2,692	498	3,301
	ACRES	28	5,656	25	1	58,569	88,615	152,894
Southern California Area	FIRES	24	87	11	23	3,556	372	4,073
	ACRES	269	2,831	2,729	109	25,014	23,745	54,698
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	750	47	22	15	831	475	2,140
	ACRES	12,081	952	10,026	116	37,520	11,616	72,311
Great Basin Area	FIRES	41	757	8	34	883	493	2,216
	ACRES	172	248,697	13	447	153,244	51,892	454,465
Southwest Area	FIRES	654	205	15	54	610	893	2,431
	ACRES	56,621	6,826	96	23,321	29,148	326,589	442,601
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	271	322	2	12	570	363	1,540
	ACRES	1,955	21,631	5,097	29.1	35,390	30,263	94,365
Eastern Area	FIRES	301	0	25	31	4,024	318	4,699
	ACRES	569	0	971	520	30,434	5,140	37,634
Southern Area	FIRES	263	0	37	46	19,121	317	19,784
	ACRES	22,731	0	2,556	2,320	414,135	21,290	463,032
TOTAL FIRES:		2,596	1,939	143	251	34,605	4,817	44,351
TOTAL ACRES:		144,367	2,022,990	45,005	26,869	1,688,869	584,513	4,512,613

Ten Year Average Fires (2009 – 2018 as of today)	53,478
Ten Year Average Acres (2009 – 2018 as of today)	6,468,499

***Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments.

***Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <https://gacc.nifc.gov/>

Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Ownership):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	21	0	21
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	109	0	109
TOTAL FIRES:		0	0	0	0	21	0	21
TOTAL ACRES:		0	0	0	0	109	0	109

***Prescribed fire acres are for reference only and may not reflect the most up-to-date information.

***Official prescribed fire accomplishment reporting occurs through agency specific systems of record.

Predictive Services Discussion: Strong North, Mono, and Diablo Winds will develop across California as the southward moving cold front over the Great Basin continues to move south and creates a strong northerly flow across the state. Light to moderate snowfall accumulations are expected across the north central portion of Colorado; however, much of the rest of the state will remain dry. A strong cold front will continue to move across the East bringing widespread rain to the Mid-Atlantic states and New England. Dry conditions will continue across Texas and across the Great Plains as a breezy southwesterly flow continues.

<http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm>



Fire Shelter Deployment

Operational Engagement

Firefighters must never rely on fire shelters, but instead, depend on well-defined and pre-located escape routes and safety zones. However, if the need for shelter deployment should ever arise, it is imperative that the firefighter knows how to deploy and use the shelter.

- Don't think of your fire shelter as a tactical tool.
- Recognize when deployment is your only option. When considering escape, remember that you can hold your breath for only about 15 seconds while running through flames or superheated air.
- If time runs out while attempting to escape, get on the ground before the flame front arrives and finish deploying on the ground. Death is almost certain if the fire catches a person off the ground. (The optimal survival zone with or without a shelter is within a foot of the ground.) Once entrapped, the highest priority is to protect the lungs and airways.
- When deploying, remove packs and place them away from the deployment area.
- Even though deploying your shelter is a last resort, time is critical when entrapped. Play it safe; give yourself ample time to deploy. Failure to adequately anticipate the severity and timing of the burnover and failure to utilize the best location and proper deployment techniques contributed to the fatalities and injuries on the Thirty Mile incident. Don't let the cost of opening a shelter become a factor in your decision.
- Before passing through superheated gases, try to close the front of your shroud. You can take your shelter out of the plastic bag and use it for a heat shield to pass quickly through a hot area. If you use the shelter in this way, don't drop it or allow it to snag on brush. Remember that your lungs are still vulnerable.
- If flames contact the shelter, the glass/foil fabric heats up more rapidly. If flame contact is prolonged, spots of aluminum foil can melt or tear away, reducing protection. Even if this happens, it is still safer inside the shelter. Your flame-resistant clothing becomes your backup protection. It's even more critical to keep your nose pressed to the ground and stay in your shelter.
- Remember, direct contact with flames or hot gases is the biggest threat to your shelter. It is vital to deploy in a spot that offers the least chance of such contact. The heavier the fuels, the bigger your fuel break needs to be.
- Remember, once you commit yourself to the shelter, stay there. No matter how bad it gets inside, it is usually much worse outside. If you panic and leave the shelter, one breath of hot, toxic gases could damage your lungs. Suffocation may follow. Most firefighters were killed as a result of heat-damaged airways and lungs, not by external burns. Protect your airways and lungs at all costs by keeping your face close to the ground and staying in your shelter.

If your crew becomes entrapped, identify everything you and your crew/team are going to do to survive. Start your discussion using the Last Resort Survival in the Specific Hazards section (gray) of your *Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG), PMS 461*.

Activity: Consider having a mock fire shelter deployment exercise in realistic terrain and fuels using practice shelters (no live fire). Assess the exercise using an After Action Review (AAR.)

Resources:

[Your Fire Shelter Guide and Video](#), [Incident Response Pocket Guide](#), [Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations](#), [Wildland fire Incident Management Field Guide](#)